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NOVEMBER 14, 1917.

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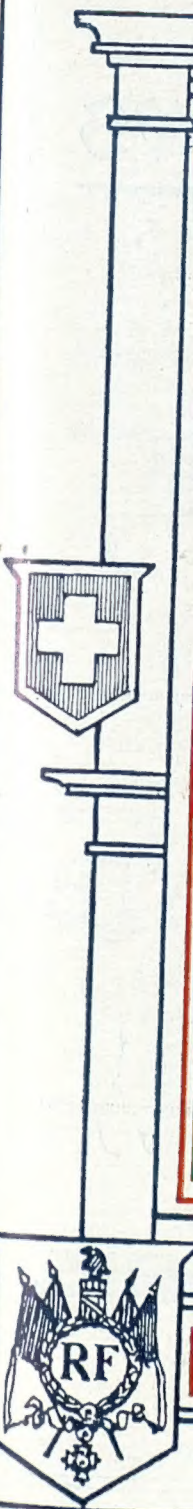
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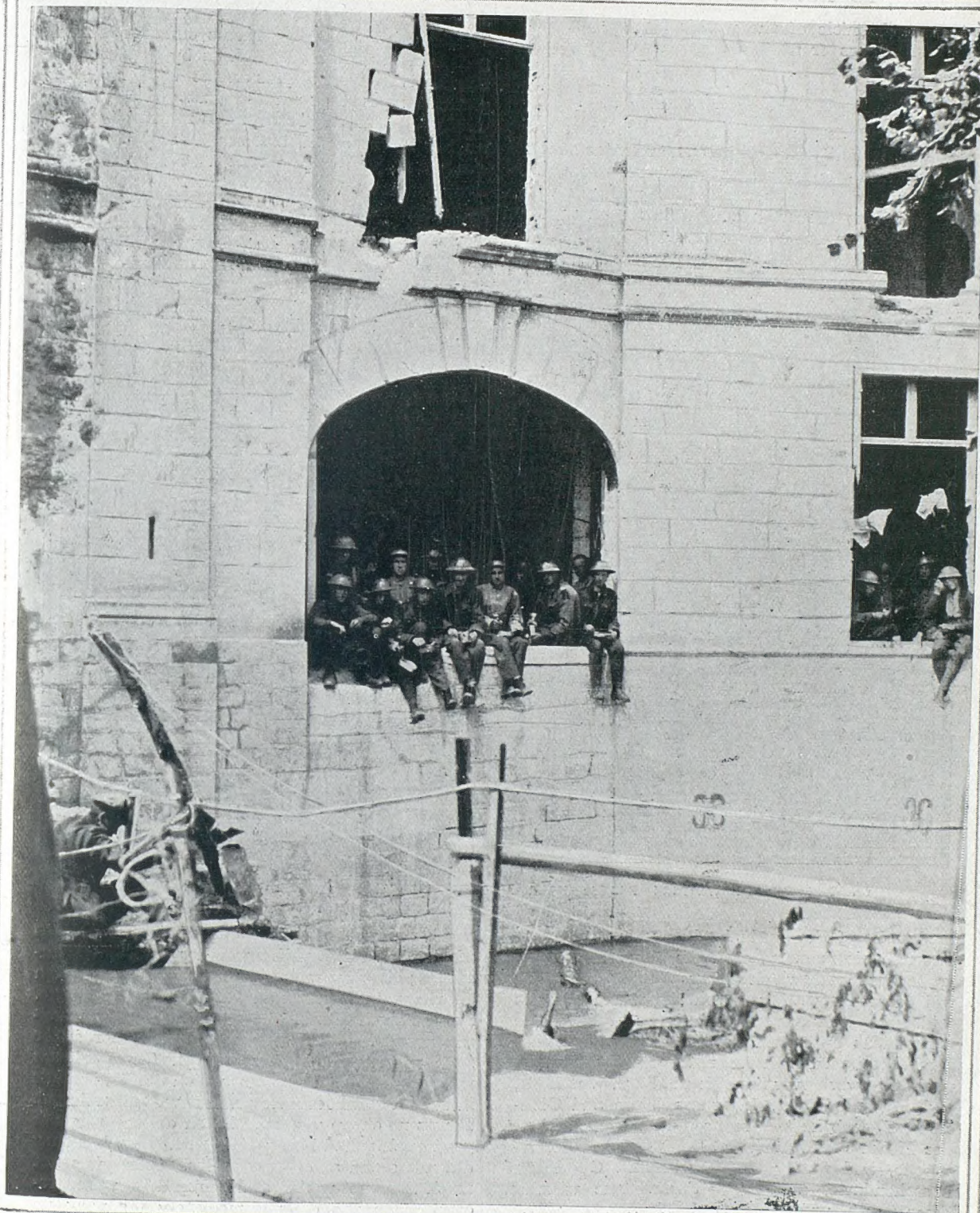


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LONDON: Nov. 3, 1917.

The Illustrated War News



MODERN WARRIORS AT A MEDIAEVAL STRONGHOLD: HELMETED CANADIANS LUNCHING
AT A SHELLD CHATEAU.

Photo. Canadian War i.e.ords.

THE GREAT WAR.

PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE AND THE CHEMIN DES DAMES CLEARED—ITALY RESOLUTE TO RETRIEVE LOSS—ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS ON ITALIAN SOIL.

THE chronicle of the week's fighting on the Flanders front and on the Chemin des Dames is a record of two great undertakings brought to success. On Nov. 6 the long struggle for the Passchendaele Ridge reached what may be regarded as its penultimate stage with the capture, by the Canadians, of the remains of the village, and the British troops were at last in possession of the very crest of the rising ground for which so desperate a fight has been waged without pause since the month of June. The

artillery on both sides worked with fierce energy. The enemy tried an enormous concentration of guns, which were held in check by ours, and at length there were unmistakable signs that his punishment had grown too great to bear. On the 5th, London Territorials raided dug-outs further to the south, and on the northern ridge our posts again crept forward. The morning of the 6th broke unusually fine for a day of big fighting, and in greater comparative comfort than they had known for months the troops began



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: NEAR A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS DURING A BATTLE.

Australian Official Photograph.

landmarks of the gradual advance are names of imperishable memory, each the scene of a battle, or battles, beside which the great fights of history will seem puny affairs when the whole story is told. Yet they are only interludes in the whole tremendous operation, which began at Messines and Wytschaete, with the great springing of mines, worked forward over the Pilkem Ridge, Westhoek, and Polygon Wood, Inverness Copse and Glen-corse, Zonnebeke to Broodseinde, Gavenstafel to the Heights of Abraham, Langemarck to Poel-capelle, and finally to Mosselmarkt, Goudberg, Passchendaele, and Crest Farm. The winning thrust was preceded by local affairs, which improved little by little the positions already won. The Lancashire and Lincolnshire men distinguished themselves in preliminary raids. On Nov. 4 the

another big thrust and carried it through to admiration. Later, the weather was again unsettled; but by midday the Canadians had won all the points they had been ordered to take. From Passchendaele and the hamlets of Mosselmarkt and Goudberg they were looking across the flat lands towards Roulers, and the German knew that his hold on ground which he had made incredible sacrifices to keep was now finally relaxed. It was no cheap victory. Fresh enemy troops of good quality had been put into the line, but they did not stand at close quarters. There was not much bayonet-work, and surrenders were frequent. On the days immediately following no counter-attacks were delivered, and the Canadians were reported to be well dug-in and secured in their gains. The British command of the level

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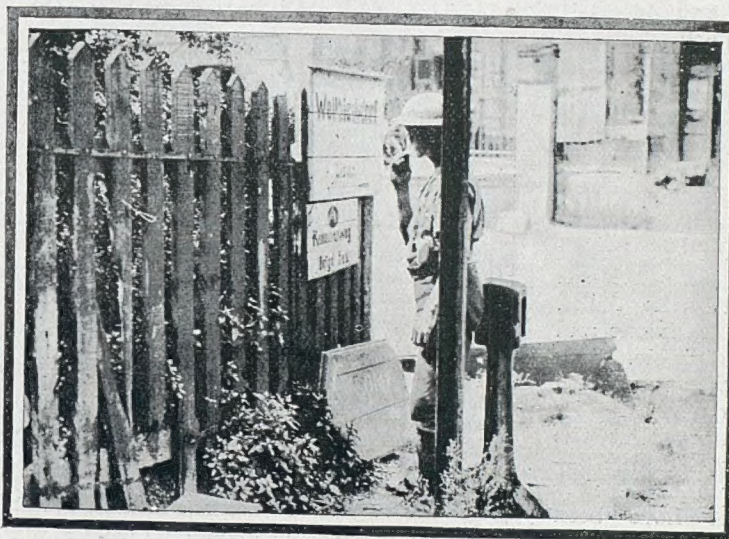
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ground eastward of the ridge brings the Germans face to face with a new situation. The position of three years' standing has been reversed, and the advantage of observation is now on our side. The enemy must now either sit still under complete observation and ceaseless annoyance from our guns on the rising ground, or make a general withdrawal to a new line. Either way, he can now only contribute to his own final discomfiture on this front.

A day or two earlier, General Pétain was able to take full advantage of his great victory of Oct. 23 on the Chemin des Dames. The end of that brilliant operation left him in a position of potential strength, which he used at the right moment. Sooner, perhaps, than even hopeful observers expected, the results of the capture of Malmaison became apparent. The enemy, threatened on his right, pressed by the French infantry and crushed by the artillery—weakened, too, in this sector by his recent loss of 11,517 prisoners and 180 guns, together with casualties in proportion—at length abandoned the Chemin des Dames on a front of 12½ miles. The villages of Courtecon, Cerny-en-Lacnois, Ailles, and Chevreux passed into the hands of the pursuing French, and the road to Laon was made even more accessible than it had been by the advance on the 23rd. At the same time, the forest of St. Gobain, still a formidable German salient, was imperilled. The virtual conclusion of the

place in Ireland, was it not?—but Haig and Pétain have got "right there" at last.

Against the encouragement of recent affairs in France has still to be set the misfortune in Italy. The news has been good and not so good—good in its assurance of steady determination, able



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN SHAVING IN A BADLY SHELLED VILLAGE CAPTURED RECENTLY.—[Canadian War Records.]

leadership, and heroic resistance; but not so good in the continued withdrawal of the line. It remains doubtful whether Italia Irredenta will be recovered by another advance over the lost territory, or by a winning stroke on a different line, which will bring restoration by the demand of the victors. It seemed once as if Italy were fated to retake Trieste by an actual feat of arms at the gates

of the city. That dream has receded somewhat to-day, and the Allies share the disappointment with the chief sufferer, yet not without hope. It is now known in detail how magnificent the Italians have shown themselves in retreat; how their calamity came upon them through German intrigue, which sapped the moral of some troops at a weak point of the line between Plazzo and Gorizia. The Italian Second Army had been seduced by German peace propaganda. They retired without fighting, and the enemy poured in through the breach. There was nothing for it but withdrawal to the Tagliamento line. In the retreat, the Third Army, under the Duke of Acosta, nobly upheld the credit of Italian arms; while cavalry and artillery did their utmost to delay the Austro-German ad-



AT THE MINISTRY OF FOOD: THE KING'S CHEF EXPLAINING HOW TO COOK "PATRIOTIC DISHES" FOR CHRISTMAS.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

two affairs, Passchendaele and the Chemin des Dames, is the supreme justification of the British and French leaders' plans. It has been "a long long way to"—where was it? Some

vance. Much, perhaps too much, was hoped of the new line by those who did not know the physical features of the ground—vulnerable by a chance of nature. While the river was in

flood, it afforded a good barrier. Otherwise, it is a shallow, easily fordable stream. The favouring spate of the first days fell suddenly; on Nov. 5 the river was crossed by the enemy north of Pinzano; and General Cadorna, compelled by the increased pressure on his left flank, retired to a new position on the Livenza. That also was, however, evacuated. The enemy further claimed to have driven back a considerable portion of the Italian front in the Trentino, to the north of the head-waters of the Tagliamento.

One result of the Italian reverse has been the strengthening of the conviction that the Allied front is one and indivisible. This has never been doubted in theory, but the proof of belief—practice—may not have been completely supplied hitherto. No time was lost in

hurrying French and British supports to the help of Italy, and on Nov. 5 the British, French, and Italian Prime Ministers held a conference at Rapallo, near Genoa. The meeting was no less political than military, for with the Ministers were General Cadorna, General Foch, and General Sir William Robertson. One result, announced on Nov. 10, was that a "Permanent Political Inter-Allied Council" for the whole Western Front has been appointed.

General Foch represents France; General Sir H. Wilson, England; General Cadorna, Italy. General Cadorna is succeeded in the supreme Italian command by General Diaz, one of the most brilliantly successful Generals on the Carso.

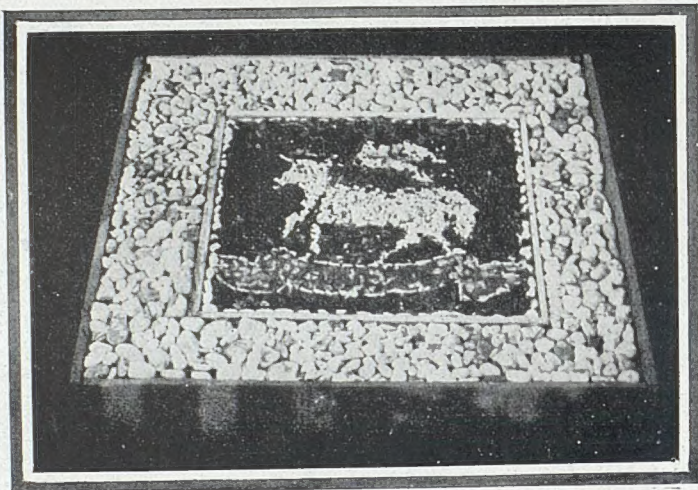
It is understood there was no intention to stand on the line of the Livenza, which is not suitable for a great operation. At that point there were no previously prepared positions. These are on

the River Piave, fifteen miles from Venice. In case of emergency, the Piave has long been in the consideration of the Italian High Command, and measures had been taken accordingly. It is there, in all probability, that Italy will begin to profit by her own resolution and the Allied reinforcements, the vanguard of which had an enthusiastic welcome as it passed

to the front. According to one report, the Prince of Wales was said to be with the British troops already in Northern Italy.

By Royal Proclamation, the King has set apart Jan. 6, the first Sunday of the New Year, as a day of special prayer, "that we may have clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause." The day is to be observed throughout the British Dominions.

LONDON: NOV. 10, 1917.



ON THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: THE "QUEEN'S" BADGE
IN STONES AND GLASS, AT A CAMP.—[Official Photograph.]



WITH A DOG AS SENTRY: A BRITISH SOLDIER'S HOME ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
Official Photograph.



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ON: Nov. 10, 1917.



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In factory-Land: The King and Queen.



A ROYAL VISIT TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND: THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO BRISTOL.

With their usual keen interest in war-work, the King and Queen, on November 8, visited Bristol, where they were much interested in a group of veterans, and also in the working and the staff of Wills's huge tobacco-factory, whence have issued millions of cigarettes and other forms of tobacco which have cheered the men who are fighting for the Empire. In our first photograph

the King is seen chatting to some Navy and Army veterans, all of whom are between eighty and ninety years of age. In the second photograph the King and Queen are seen leaving the great factory. The King held an open-air Investiture, and the royal progress to the Council House reception, through cheering crowds, was unforgettable.—[Photos. by C.N.]



A Royal Compliment to Japan's Splendid Navy: The King Insp



"THE UNION JACK AND THE RISING SUN ARE TO BE SEEN FLYING SIDE BY SIDE BY SEA"

This interesting photograph was taken many months ago, but has only just been officially released for publication. In connection with it, we may appropriately recall a speech by the Japanese Ambassador at a recent gathering of the Navy League in London, in which he alluded to Japan's naval co-operation in the war. After the capture of Tsing-tau and the pursuit

KING GEORGE INSPECT

of German ocean-raiders
our ships are busily engaged
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andid Navy: The King Inspecting Japanese Sailors at a British Port.



SEEN FLYING SIDE BY SIDE BY SIGHT
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KING GEORGE INSPECTING JAPANESE SAILORS—A PHOTOGRAPH ONLY JUST "RELEASED."

of German ocean-raiders, "the Japanese Navy," he went on to say, "transferred its field of action to the West, and to-day our ships are busily engaged in varied activities in European waters, where the Union Jack and the Rising Sun are to be seen flying side by side." He was not at liberty to give further details about the work of Japan's naval forces.—[Photograph by C.N.]

"Liberty Loan" Day Parade in New York.



A BRITISH TROPHY THAT DREW DOLLARS: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "UC 5" IN THE STREETS.

The German submarine "UC 5," captured early in the war by the British, figured prominently among the war-exhibits which were paraded through New York to bring in dollars for the Liberty Loan. Crowds stood about the streets all over the city to see "UC 5" pass, and the submarine proved, everybody considered, one of the biggest and most popular "draws" of all. It

was, as the illustration shows, carried well above the ground, with the Stars and Stripes draped at the bows, on a gigantic lorry to which two immense teams of horses in pairs were harnessed. "UC 5," it will be recalled, was exhibited as a mine-laying submarine in London, in July 1916, moored off the Temple steps by the Thames Embankment.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

AS SUCCESS

Next in popular submarine "UC 5" of New York Liberty Loan," was the when passing in building. It rep

"Liberty Loan" Day Parade in New York.



AS SUCCESSFUL IN CAPTURING DOLLARS AS IN CAPTURING GERMANS: A TANK FROM FLANDERS.

Next in popular estimation and interest to the captured German submarine "UC 5," in the war-exhibit parade through the streets of New York on behalf of the Five-Billion Dollar "Liberty Loan," was the British "Tank" shown above, as it appeared when passing in the procession in front of a colossal sky-scraper building. It represented the "real thing" in every particular,

for the actual Tank was one that had taken its part on battlefields in Flanders. It was specially sent over to the United States for the occasion manned by its own crew. In the parade through Fifth Avenue a hundred thousand people took part, while the sidewalks, or pavements, all through the city were packed with a record crowd.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

IN THE STREETS.

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Newspaper Illustrations.]

On a flanders Battlefield towards Passchendaele.



TWO ENEMY STRONG-POINTS: A ROOFLESS MACHINE-GUN "PILL-BOX"; "GIBRALTAR'S" CONCRETE.

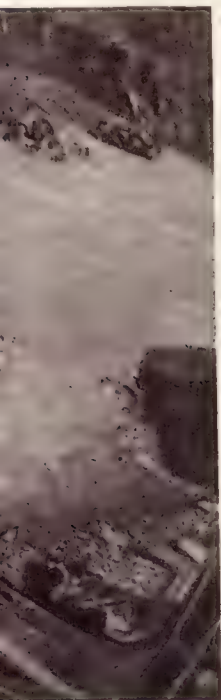
Samples are shown here of the tremendous solidity with which the more recent German open battlefield fortifications in Flanders are constructed. The defence system in which they are employed has to a large extent been substituted by the enemy for the earlier deep-trench defence system. Our artillerymen, however, continue to make as little of one as of the other. In the same resistless

way that our shells ploughed up and smothered in the German deep trenches, in like manner we succeed in smashing in or knocking down the concrete structures. In the upper illustration a German machine-gun emplacement, embedded in a mound of earth, is shown with its roof smashed away. A concrete fort, called "Gibraltar," is shown in the lower illustration.—[Official Photographs.]

A SUBMARINE-H

The French naval airship do exceedingly useful work man submarines, whose acting as escorts for Raymond Lestonnat, "a and light, which give t

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STAR'S" CONCRETE.

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On Board a french Airship Aloft.



A SUBMARINE-HUNTER: A FRENCH DIRIGIBLE—(1) REPAIRS DURING FLIGHT; (2) NEARING A SHIP.

The French naval airships, which are larger than the British type, do exceedingly useful work in patrolling the seas and locating German submarines, whose presence they signal by wireless, or in acting as escorts for convoys. "French dirigibles," writes M. Raymond Lestonnat, "are fitted with at least two motors, strong and light, which give them great speed, and their petrol supply

ensures them an extensive range of action. At sea they have nothing to fear from the German submarine, their only foe, which has great difficulty in firing at a high target. . . . With a single engine they can still go at a good pace, and, in case of a total breakdown, they carry an outfit sufficient to effect necessary repairs in the air without descending to the surface of the sea."

With the Gaza Wing of Sir Edmund Allenby's Army.



THE GAZA VICTORY: THE COAST DISTRICT SECURED BY THE BRITISH SUCCESS; "M.G." OFFICERS.

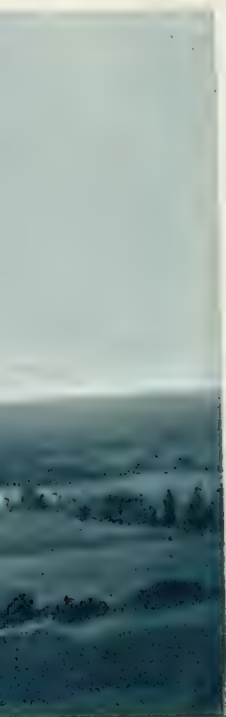
In the upper photograph is seen a view at Dar-el-Belah on the coast road near Gaza, where part of the army under Sir Edmund Allenby's leadership, on November 6 and 7, won a victory which was not only brilliantly successful in its results, but also of very great, if not of vital, strategical importance, as giving the troops in Palestine a harbour and sea-base within easy distance of their

theatre of operations. The lengthy overland line of communication with Egypt across the Sinai Desert, highly useful as it must remain now that a railway extends along it, becomes of comparatively secondary importance the further north beyond Gaza the Palestine army advances. The machine-gun corps, some of the officers of which are seen, played a notable part at Gaza.



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In Palestine: Some of the Captors of Beersheba.



DURING THE ADVANCE: WATERING A LIGHT HORSE COLUMN; ROUND A FALLEN GERMAN 'PLANE.

Beersheba and Gaza have fallen, in testimony to the way in which Sir Edmund Allenby's forces are recommencing active operations in Palestine. There is yet, though, some hard marching to be got through across the outlying sand-wastes that fringe the Sinai Desert to the north, and cover, in wide strips, a large part of Southern Palestine. Water is deficient everywhere, and our mobile columns

have to load up supplies at each camp, and carry enough with them over every stage of the advance, mostly in metal receptacles borne on light carts, with awnings over, or on pack-animals. A Light Horse column, one of those at Beersheba, is seen watering in the first illustration. In the second, Light Horse troops are seen crowding to look at a German scouting aeroplane just brought down.

